

THINK MRS. GUNNESS IS DEAD

AUTHORITIES AGREE THAT SHE PERISHED IN HER HOUSE.

Blanket Between Her Body and Those of Her Children—Miser Begins Sifting Ashes of Burned House for Some Trace of the Woman's Gold Teeth.

LAPORTE, Ind., May 11.—There are few who now doubt that Mrs. Gunness is dead. Whether by her own hand or through the act of an incendiary, it is generally accepted that she is no longer in the flesh.

The conclusion of State's Attorney Smith and the officers at work on the case, including the detectives, is that the body at the corner morgue is that of Mrs. Gunness. They believe that Ray Lamphere set fire to the house. The evidence which the State has all tends to prove that Mrs. Gunness and her three children are dead and that Ray Lamphere is guilty of murder.

Herman W. Warden, chief counsel for Lamphere, holds that Ray Lamphere could not have committed the crime; that he lived in fear of the woman, who had persecuted and prosecuted him. He believes there are but two theories—one, the suicide, Mrs. Gunness fearing the probing of her life and consequent exposure, and the other that she killed her three children, put a cadaver in the house and fled.

The day has been without sensational developments. State's Attorney Smith is preparing his evidence for presentation to the Grand Jury, which will convene Wednesday. He said to-day that startling evidence which would remove any doubt as to the guilt of Ray Lamphere would be presented.

Before morning State's Attorney Smith expects to hear of some of the horrors of the chamber of death from a man who spent a night in it.

George Anderson of Tarkio, Mo., has wired that he will arrive to-night. Anderson answered a matrimonial advertisement, visited the Gunness home, told its mistress that he owned a farm and was told that he must sell it before she would look upon him with favor. The farm was mythical and Mrs. Gunness became angry. "I will let you stay all night, but you must go in the morning," she said.

Anderson will tell the State's Attorney that Mrs. Gunness entered the room that he was coming in, awakened him, that he was plotting to kill him he remained awake until morning, when he left the house. It is said he will say that Mrs. Gunness had a man in the house that night, and it is on the theory that Mrs. Gunness's accomplice was Ray Lamphere that Anderson will be hurried to the county jail on his arrival and brought face to face with the man charged with the murder of the family.

The statement of Emil Greening that Mrs. Gunness had a room upstairs, which she kept locked, and in which he says there was at one time fifteen trunks, with a supply of male wearing apparel, the possession of which she explained with the statement that her callers, whom she generally introduced as her cousins, left their clothing because they did not care to be burned with it, has caused the belief that further digging will uncover the skeletons of more victims.

Chicago experts will make an examination to-morrow of the stomach of Andrew Helgren, the South Dakota ranchman. A gift of hair was found clutched in Helgren's hand. This gave rise to the theory that Mrs. Gunness had an accomplice and that he was murdered while fighting for his life. The hair found in the murdered man's hand will be compared with that of Lamphere.

Discovery was made to-day that there was a quilt between the body of Mrs. Gunness and that of the three children. Pieces of the burnt quilt were found upon the body of the woman by a close inspection brought the announcement from the prosecuting attorney that the body of the woman was covered with it while the fire was burning.

Sheriff Smutzer, on finding the piece of burnt quilt, said:

"The direction of the wind on that day was such that the room in which the children slept was comparatively free from smoke. The children during the blaze would naturally rush to their mother. Mrs. Gunness's room was situated so that owing to the direction of the wind it soon filled up with smoke.

"I believe that when the children ran to their mother they fell upon her bed. She was half overcome by the smoke, and when the children came to her, with her best efforts she placed her arms around them to protect them from the flames. The discovery of the piece of the quilt is important."

Charles Way to-day told how Mrs. Gunness disappeared on the day of the funeral of her second husband. After the funeral service everybody present was astounded when she drove up to the front of the house and calmly remarked: "Go ahead and bury him; I guess it's done."

Later it was found she had been in the city during the funeral ceremony to consult with her lawyer about her possible arrest for the murder of her husband.

The whereabouts of the trunk of Ray Lamphere containing letters written to him by Mrs. Gunness was disclosed to-night by State's Attorney Smith. It was found in the interior of the trunk in the Gunness place and was taken from its hiding place. The letters which were found in the trunk are believed to be important, but what they contain is known outside the State's Attorney's office.

William Lamphere, father of Ray Lamphere, called at the jail to-day. Lamphere is 77 years of age, feeble and poor. He knows you are not guilty, he said, and he is a free man. "That woman was a murderer and I know a jury would acquit you."

Lamphere was at one time a school teacher and a politician of more than local reputation.

The local officers came into possession of information this morning that they regarded as conclusive in respect to the manner in which Mrs. Gunness compassed the death of her many victims. The theory that she butchered them has been abandoned, and it is now certain that she used chloroform as a means of rendering them unconscious, filling the "death chamber" with its fumes till her victims were unconscious and then, doubtless, applying the drug direct to the parlor whose walls were decorated and which was the guest chamber in the mysterious house was so used there is no doubt, for the officers have found the evidence to it was inhaled by all persons about the house, even to the woman's children. It was to the basement or cellar that the bodies were then taken, and there they were laid out in order to more easily transfer them to the graves in the yard.

Druggists at Chicago and in this city have been found who sold large quantities of chloroform and chloroform to Mrs. Gunness and also to Ray Lamphere. The latter admits that she asked him on several occasions to buy chloroform for her, but says she refused to do so. The officers, however, have undoubted evidence that he did purchase the drug of more than one occasion, and that it was bought in what was regarded as large quantities.

Late yesterday afternoon Sheriff Smutzer found the blades of two dissecting knives, such as surgeons use in operations, in the debris of the burned dwelling. The blades are about seven inches long and have sharp double edges reaching to a needle-point. These knives proved that Mrs. Gunness or some one associated with her did the carving at the house. The Sheriff kept his finger secret during the day and two detectives will endeavor to trace the purchase of the knives. They are supposed to have come from a Chicago concern that deals in surgical supplies.

Judging from the surroundings and the circumstances discovered by the officers,

the poisoned victim was carried to the cellar, laid out on a table and dismembered. The amputations were all done the same way. The arms were cut off close to the shoulder at the ball and socket joint, the legs were sawed off above the knees and the heads were disconnected with a knife. The work showed it to be that of some one who had a little knowledge of anatomy, at least how to use dissecting instruments. The Gunness woman, it is asserted, was at one time a sort of midwife, and in Chicago had been seen about the dissecting room of a medical college.

John Lindboe of Lassalle avenue, Chicago, arrived here last night in search of his brother, Olaf Lindboe. John told the officers that his brother answered an advertisement for a farm laborer inserted in a Chicago paper by Mrs. Gunness and came here to work for her. He was here some time, frequently writing home. Suddenly his letters stopped. John Lindboe wrote to Mrs. Gunness, who replied that Olaf had gone to St. Louis. The brother came here to find some trace of the missing man, but failed.

Witnesses have been found who saw Lindboe frequently in the neighborhood of the Gunness farm. He made the acquaintance of some Swedes in that locality, and when he disappeared some of the neighbors asked Mrs. Gunness what had become of Olaf. She answered that the man had gone to Sweden to witness the ceremonies of the crowning of the King, and that in a few weeks he would return and they would be married. She also said she was much in love with Olaf, had known him in Sweden, and had paid his way to this country that he might become her husband.

Washing the debris in the Gunness cellar in the hope of finding the gold teeth with which the widow's mouth was so liberally supplied was begun to-day by Louis Schultz, a man who has had twenty years experience in mining in the West.

"If there are any gold teeth in these ashes or any particles of gold, no matter how minute," said Schultz, "we will certainly find them."

Joseph Porter reached Laporte to-night from Bartonville, Okla., to search for the body of his brother Lee. Joseph said:

"He had trouble with his wife and separated from her and the next I heard from him was that he was going to visit a wealthy widow who lives on the outskirts of Bartonville. I have heard nothing from him since. Now I believe he was among those slain."

Norwegian's Relatives Alarmed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. CHRISTIANIA, May 11.—The relatives of Olaf Jensen, a Norwegian, have applied to the American Legation here if possible to confirm or else remove their fear that he was one of the victims of Mrs. Gunness at Laporte, Ind. Jensen wrote home two years ago that he was leaving Carroll, Ind., to marry a wealthy widow at Laporte, as the result of a matrimonial advertisement. Nothing has been heard of him since that time.

ATTACKED SUFFRAGETTES.

Women Help in Vengeance for Miss Maloney's Persecution of Winston Churchill.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 11.—Miss Maloney's persecution of Winston Churchill at Dundee, where she broke up three of his political meetings with a dinner bell, has been avenged on other suffragettes who had arranged a meeting at Cardiff. They are apparently in no way responsible for Miss Maloney, but it was enough that they were suffragettes.

The hall was packed. All the audience seemed to be hostile, although a large proportion of those present were women. Nearly everybody seemed to be equipped with some instrument capable of producing a hideous din. Bells predominated, but whistles, trumpets and rattles abounded, and all sounded in full chorus to the accompaniment of shouts of "Revenge for Dundee."

The suffragettes were not allowed to utter a single sentence that could be heard. Well known public men appeared in vain for a fair hearing. The intending speakers were driven from the platform. Banners, mottoes and literature were seized and furniture and windows smashed.

The disorderly crowd overflowed into the streets, where they kept the police busy.

CORTES DISCUSSES CUBA.

Speaker Recognizes That U. S. Does Not Want the Island—The Municipal Law.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, May 11.—Extracts from the proceedings of the Spanish Cortes last month which have reached here contain a speech by Señor Morote, a prominent member, who discussed the new Cuban municipal law during a debate on Spanish municipal legislation. He declared it was evident that America does not wish to acquire Cuba, but is working solely to give the island a perfect organization.

No one took exception to this statement, a circumstance which is significant, owing to the general Spanish belief that the United States declared war against Spain for the purpose of acquiring territory belonging to the latter power.

During his speech, Señor Morote declared that the Cuban municipal law was the work of Cubans. Another member corrected him, stating that it was prepared by an American, Colonel Crowder.

Dr. Anzures, a member of the Spanish Congress and professor of law at the University of Madrid, has written to a friend here highly praising the new law, which has solved problems that are baffling Spain. It would be peculiar, he says, should Spain acquire law suggestions from Cuba after she made laws so long for the island.

MANY HOMELESS IN MADRID.

Fire in Old Clothes Market Destroys Shelter of 400 Families.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MADRID, May 11.—A fire last night; the spread of which was due to lack of water completely destroyed the old clothes market and a number of dwellings. Four hundred families are homeless. Many persons were injured.

TO JUDGE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

Chief Justice of Canada to Sit On Arbitration Board at The Hague.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 11.—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, has been appointed the representative of the Dominion at The Hague on the board that will determine the rights of American fishermen on the coasts of Newfoundland and Canada under the treaty of 1819.

Tommy Burns to Fight at Sydney.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 11.—Tommy Burns, the American heavyweight pugilist, has accepted an offer of \$15,000 to come here during the visit of the American battleship fleet. It is expected that he will appear in three fights.

New Haven Road's Quarterly Report.

NEW HAVEN, May 11.—The report of the New Haven railroad for the quarter ending March 31, 1903, issued to-day, shows gross earnings of \$10,913,741, a decrease of \$1,726,395, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1902. The operating expenses were \$4,880,113, a decrease of \$619,581. The net earnings from operation were \$6,033,627, a decrease of \$1,106,814. The deficit for the quarter this year was \$608,837, against a surplus of \$340,199 for the same quarter of 1902, a decrease in net income of \$1,017,747.

METHODISTS FOR PROHIBITION

WANT NONE BUT TEETOTALERS TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT.

Conference Urges Political Parties to Take Notice of the Prohibition Wave—Hughes's Anti-Race-track Gambling Fight Indorsed—Church Union Favored.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Resolutions were introduced at the session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day which, if passed, will have great effect on the political situation of the United States in the next Presidential campaign. These resolutions set forth that no man not a total abstainer should receive the support of the Christian voters of America.

Another matter of interest and one on which favorable action was taken was the resolution inviting President Roosevelt and the British Ambassador, James Bryce, to come to Baltimore and address the conference on the day the fraternal delegates from the Wesleyan Church of England, Ireland and Canada, are received.

By a unanimous vote the conference passed resolutions asking the Methodist Protestant Church to unite organically with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The session was eventful and the delegates had big questions to consider. The first matter was the relation of the Presidency of the United States to the liquor traffic and the movement against that traffic. Without a dissenting voice the members of the conference voted to refer to the proper committee for a speedy report a resolution which set forth that the President of the United States must be a total abstainer and requesting the two great political parties to take steps to have only temperance men in authority.

"First, that we respectfully request the political parties of this nation to consider well the great interests of our country as affected by the liquor traffic, and to nominate no man for the high office of President who is not in harmony with the movement to divorce this nation from the crime of liquor selling."

"Second—That no candidate for the office of President of the United States who is not himself a total abstainer, and who is not in harmony with the abolition of the liquor traffic, from the Federal Government down, should receive the support of Christian citizens."

In introducing the resolutions the Rev. J. M. Gettys made a brief speech, stating that the two great political parties especially, to which a vast majority of the voters of the country belong, should be impressed with the fact that Methodism stands for the abolition of the liquor traffic and that no man who uses liquor should be elected President of the United States. The two errors who are the most prominent laymen attending the conference, Gov. Hoch of Kansas and Gov. Hanly of Indiana, moved and seconded that this paper be referred to the committee on temperance and prohibition for a speedy report. When the resolutions were read by the secretary Gov. Hoch let out a great "Amen!"

One of the most important actions of the conference to Methodism in all its branches, if the matter is ever brought to a successful issue, was the unanimous invitation extended to the Methodist Protestant Church to unite organically with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. John F. Goucher, president of the Woman's College, this city, is the author of the resolution. He said that he had conferences with a number of prominent ministers of the Methodist Protestant Church and that those ministers had told him they would welcome a suggestion of the kind from the Methodist General Conference. He added that he had every reason to believe that the Methodist Protestant Church would be glad to unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church because of the fact that both denominations have practically come together on the differences which caused the separation of the two churches.

The resolution provides that the Methodist Protestant church shall be asked to unite with the Methodist Episcopal church and that a committee of one bishop, one minister and one layman shall go to the general conference of the Methodist Protestant church, which meets in Pittsburgh on May 15, and lay the matter before that body.

The committee appointed consists of Bishop H. W. Warren of Colorado, the Rev. Dr. John F. Goucher and United States Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa. An anti-race-track gambling resolution was passed unanimously, with applause. It was offered and urged by Ezra S. Tipton, a professor in Drew Theological Seminary, and it is its substance:

"Whereas, among the moral questions to which increasing attention has been recently given is that of race-track gambling and

"Whereas we must ever regard gambling in every form as an intolerable evil, its baneful effects being perceived everywhere, and

"Whereas in various States and in the District of Columbia an awakening public conscience has been and is demanding an immediate and righteous settlement of this question, which is not in any sense a political issue, but in every sense a moral issue, and

"Whereas the climate of the United States is such that the abolition of race-track gambling, now so rampant, is a matter of the highest importance to the State of New York and to the Nation as a whole, and

"Resolved, That we solemnly urge the members of both branches of the Legislature of the State of New York to pass this bill."

The president and the secretary of the conference were instructed to communicate by wire with the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly of New York.

The new resolution also calls for the name "The Methodist Episcopal Brotherhood," which would link it again to the country, whereas the officers who now control it desire to make it commercial in character. Hence the contest in the conflicting resolution which was adopted in sort in speech and his report of the work in those two countries during the last four years was delivered with great fervor.

"The Japanese Government," he said, "has removed all hindrances to private Christian schools. More than that, it has appealed to Christians to found secondary schools and colleges. The largest hospitality is extended to Christian education."

"The reception to the American fleet on its arrival at Japan will surpass that given by the people of San Francisco. That will give Japan an opportunity to show her trust in America, her oldest and best friend. If Japan be great in war, she is greater in peace, as witness her alliance with France, Britain and her allies with France and Russia. What a miracle! Japan and Russia will never be at war again; they are racing to-day from each other's hands."

MAD SOLDIER KILLS THREE.

Wounds Three More of His Comrades in Barracks Near Manila.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MANILA, May 11.—Private Mike Beacham of Troop F, 1st Cavalry, ran amok in the barracks at Camp Stotsenburg this afternoon. He shot and killed First Sergeant William Hoey and Privates Thomas F. Woodward and G. Wilson and wounded Privates Edward F. Clark, Emmett W. Samper and Harry W. Whipple. Clark's wound is in the head and is serious. He may die of it.

Beacham was captured and placed in close confinement. He is believed to be insane. A full report of the tragedy has not been received yet. The killed and wounded are all members of Troop F.

MAGDOON CALLED TO PANAMA.

Secretary Taft Sends Order to Havana—Cuba Thinks Occasion Must Be Critical.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, May 11.—Gov. Magdon is going to Panama in response to an order from Secretary of War Taft, who has evidently met a situation which demands Mr. Magdon's presence. It is impossible to discover the exact arrangements, the officials refusing to discuss the matter and saying that any information should come from Mr. Taft. Apparently there is something more than a mere Colombian boundary dispute, which, if Mr. Magdon was needed to arbitrate, he could do here.

The matter, whatever it may be, must, according to opinions in Cuba, be particularly important if Mr. Taft is willing to withdraw Mr. Magdon, even temporarily, now when Cuba is entering upon the crucial pre-election period, in which situations are constantly arising, particularly regarding electoral boards, which require delicate and experienced handling.

It is understood that Mr. Magdon will not be absent more than two or three weeks. It is not known when he will start. His departure is probably dependent in a measure on the return of Gen. Barry, commanding the troops here, who is expected on May 20.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—No information has been received at the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the intended visit of Gov. Magdon to Panama. It is understood here, however, that he will act as umpire in the claim cases against the canal commission, which have been outstanding for several years. These claims arise out of loss or injury to private property.

CAN'T BEGIN NEW SUBWAY NOW. City Simply Hasn't Got the Money—Many Other Things to Pay For.

Mayor McClellan, Comptroller Metz, Corporation Counsel Pendleton, Bridge Commissioner Stevenson and Chief Engineer Nelson P. Lewis of the Board of Estimate had a conference yesterday in the City Hall to ascertain just what amount of money the city has available at this time for public improvements and in particular to determine whether or not the administration can set aside any money before July 1 to begin building the Fourth avenue subway in Brooklyn. On July 1 the city will have \$15,000,000 added to its borrowing capacity and at the conference yesterday it was generally agreed that it would be impossible for the city to begin work on the new tunnel before that date.

Mr. Metz reported that the city was not within about \$10,000,000 of its debt limit and that the \$10,000,000 was needed for public improvements which had already been authorized. It was decided that the comptroller should prepare a statement showing the city's financial resources and the estimated cost of the improvements to which the administration is committed.

After the conference Mayor McClellan said that so far as he could see there was absolutely no chance of the Fourth avenue subway being begun before July. "The people of this city," he explained, "do not seem to realize what the financial situation is. In the last few years many valuable and costly public improvements have been carried out. The Board of Estimate has informed us that it must have \$11,000,000 for new schools and \$10,000,000 is needed to finish the Manhattan and Blackwell's Island bridges. Another very important matter upon which we must shortly act is the question as to what shall be done with the ferries crossing the East River. The ferry companies have threatened to shut down the ferries unless the city takes the lines of their hands, and as it is apparent that the city cannot afford to allow the ferries to stop the problem is one that we must grapple with at once. All the members of the Board of Estimate are anxious for new subways, but the interests of the city demand that the money should be given to improvements which are just as imperatively needed as another subway in Brooklyn."

Comptroller Metz will have his report ready for presentation to the Board of Estimate at next Friday's meeting.

THREAT TO KILL THE PRESIDENT.

Crazy Woman, Formerly of New Rochelle, Locked Up in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 11.—A woman was arrested to-day at the Tenth street depot after she had told an officer that she was about to board a train for Washington, where she intended to kill President Roosevelt.

She said she was Miss Carrie Ade and that she lived at New Rochelle, N. Y. It is believed she is insane.

She drove up in front of the station in a carriage. After she had alighted she sat on the steps and began to cry, several suit cases. An officer accosted her and after hearing her remark about the President locked her up.

N. Y. ROCHELLE, May 11.—Carrie Ade was formerly employed by Mrs. Hugo Zeigfeld as a cook. Mrs. Zeigfeld says she employed her about eight months ago through an employment agency. After that time Mrs. Ade began to quarrel. She sang incessantly and was always disturbing the other help. Mrs. Zeigfeld learned that she had been confined for eight months in the Manhattan Insane Asylum. Mrs. Zeigfeld says she was about thirty-five years old and fairly good looking.

Mrs. Zeigfeld said that Miss Ade was in Buffalo when President McKinley was shot and that during her stay in New Rochelle she had often reiterated that the assassination was a good thing for the people. She often spoke tirades against Roosevelt and said she would kill him out of the way. She left New Rochelle two weeks ago.

ROOSEVELT'S FIRST SPEECH

Recalled When He Presents His Photograph to Seamen's Friend Society.

That President Roosevelt made his first public speech for the American Seamen's Friend Society was recalled at the annual meeting of that organization yesterday afternoon, when an autographed photograph was presented, from the President to the society's new Seamen's Institute.

Several men who heard young Roosevelt bestow one of the society's libraries on board the clipper Rival at Pier 18 on December 12, 1888, were present, and described his maiden speech. He and a dozen of his playmates had clipped in at another to the society's thousands of voyaging chests of books.

The photograph of President Roosevelt, bearing his autograph and the inscription "With heartiest good wishes," will be framed and hung in the new \$25,000 institute, which the society hopes to open this summer, at the corner of West and Jane streets.

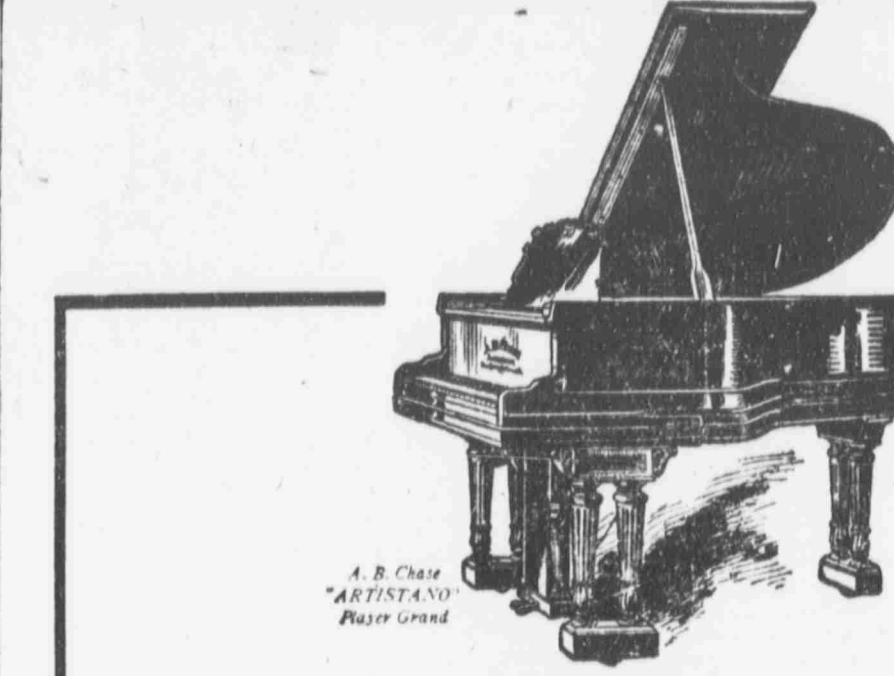
FATALLY HURT IN JAIL.

Prisoner From Boston Rolled Off His Cot and Broke His Ribs.

A man describing himself as Frederick W. Cassano or Calligan, about 35 years old, a seaman, of 116 State street, Boston, died early this morning in Bellevue Hospital, whither he had been carried from the Jefferson Market prison at 9 o'clock last night.

According to the hospital diagnosis, he was suffering from alcoholism, a fractured nose and fractured ribs.

It was said at the prison that he had been picked up at a street drunk and had received his injuries in falling from his cot in the prison cell. He had not been assigned.



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BAPTISTS VISIT CHINATOWN

MINISTERS MEET IN MISSION ABOVE FANTAN JOINT.

Are Told by Dr. Fung Y. Mow, Who Wants a Whole Building for the Mission, That Money Spent There Would Pay—Gov. Hughes's Father Promises Building.

Dr. Fung Y. Mow, superintendent of the Morning Star Chinese Mission at 17 Deyers street, has been desirous for some time of securing an entire building, and with this in view he had 150 members of the Baptist Ministers' Conference in Chinatown yesterday afternoon to see how things were. Among the guests was the Rev. Dr. David Hughes, father of Gov. Hughes and one of the earliest missionary workers among the Chinese in this city.

Dr. Mow intends that the new house shall have baths and a roof garden. Bath provisions in Chinatown dwellings are almost unknown. Dr. Fung points out that the Chinese are not to blame for this, because they didn't build the houses. It is hoped that by having a garden on top of the building the Chinese women in the colony may be coaxed from their close quarters and go regularly to a place fitted up in the fashion of their country. Every effort has been made to get these Chinese women to attend the mothers' meetings at the mission, but so far without result. The Chinese women have refused to come out of their houses.

Dr. Fung listened with interest when the preachers told him their several experiences of how they got to the ramshackle building where the mission now is and up the rickety stairs past a Chinese fantan joint on the floor below, where the chips were rattling noisily. Most everything is housed in the place, from a laundry to a narrow bank Chinese lodging house, the first floor only being occupied by the mission.

The usual quota of policemen were strung along Deyers street, with a weather eye on the long quarters not far away, and the preachers eyed them nervously as they edged their way through the congested thoroughfare. Dr. Fung denied that the meeting, which is usually held at the Madison Avenue Church, was transferred to Chinatown because Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, had lectured recently in the settlement upon the subject of "Confucius" and spread the cause to an extent alarming to outside religious workers.

The Rev. Dr. Hunt, a negro clergyman of Mount Vernon, opened the meeting with prayer. Dr. Fung introduced his wife, a Chinese woman who in the literature of her work among the women. She spoke well and her remarks were received enthusiastically. There was a hymn in Chinese and a number of Chinese children gave an idea of the sort of pupils they attend the kindergarten. Miss F. M. Dixon said that the little school now numbered forty pupils, half of whom were Chinese and the rest Italians. Lee Dick, head of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, told how much the people of the quarter needed a religious place.

Dr. Fung said that the mission workers had been making things right and that those assembled should help.

"The New York ministers are the biggest ministers, yet they do queer things," he continued. "Instead of spending \$1,000 to send a minister to China, why don't you spend five cents to come down to Chinatown and help us teach and spread the Gospel. All the people here come from one province, Canton province, and speak the same dialect. When a man goes home he tells the people what he has learned. I think how the Gospel would be spread if all could be made to see."

"Chinatown has a bad name, but we are not all so bad. We can't throw the bad people out, but the government can. The improvement that has come to Chinatown has been effected by the Chinese. We have been taking up collections for two years; we have a little now, but that little, I believe, will prove the Master's seed."

Dr. Hughes praised Dr. Fung's efforts and said that he should have the building. In the course of his remarks Dr. Hughes said that Confucianism stood for atheism and deplored the possibility of its finding root among the American Chinamen.

After the meeting the conference adjourned to a nearby tea house and had a Chinese luncheon, which had so many courses that the sun was sinking pretty low by the time the last had been served.

Steamship Washenaw Safe in Port.

The oil steamer Washenaw, which went on the bar near Monmouth while feeling her way in a dense fog on May 8, was hauled off at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by the Merritt-Chapman wrecking steamer Rescue. She was able to come to this port under her own steam. She was bound from Sabine Pass to New York when she hit the bar.

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